

GERMAN ATTACHE FACES RECALL OUSTING OF BERNSTORFF HINTED

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS BREWING IN LONDON TO AVENGE RAIDS

Serious Outbreaks Threatened
by Maddened Mobs Today.
Whole City Is Incensed at
Zeppelin Attacks.

No Incident Since War Began
Has So Aroused People.
Demand Shelling of Cologne
and Strassburg.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Thirty-seven persons were killed in the Zeppelin raids on London Tuesday and Wednesday nights, it was officially announced this afternoon. Four persons wounded in Tuesday's night's raid died last night and early today. Bodies of three persons recorded as "missing" following the Tuesday night raid, were found beneath debris of wrecked buildings today.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Serious outbreaks by maddened mobs are threatened here today as the result of the Zeppelins' latest bombardment. Special constables were sent to guard German shops, boarded up since the internment of enemy aliens.

The anti-German feeling reached fever heat. No incident since the war began has aroused such horror and resentment in London as the raid over the capital on Wednesday night, when men, women, and children were killed or wounded by explosive bombs from the Kaiser's dirigibles.

A portion of the London Press today demanded that the allies make retaliatory raids upon the larger cities of Germany, naming Strassburg and Cologne as within striking distance of the French lines.

CENSOR PASSED NEWS.

The censor passed, without any comment as to its accuracy by the government, the Berlin claim that the western part of the city of London, the factories near Norwich, and the harbor and from works near Middlesbrough were attacked by the Zeppelins.

It is improbable that this German report will either be confirmed or denied, officials believing that any statement might be useful to the enemy in establishing the truth.

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**Denies Destroyers
Convoyed Lapland**
Secretary Daniels Learns Boats
Were Merely Cruising About
New York Harbor.

British Unions Fight Greed of Employing Class, Says Lansbury

Labor Leader Says Working
Men Believe Their Patriot-
ism Is Being Exploited.

PRICES HIGH, WAGES LOW

Workers Declared Loyal Toward
Government, and Joining
Army in Good Numbers.

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.
LONDON, Sept. 10.—George Lansbury, the English labor leader, today answered the question: "What is the matter with the laboring men of Great Britain?"
"The working men of Great Britain are striking because they believe their patriotism is being exploited," he said. "I was recently in a little town in Wales where the villagers were paying five shillings more a ton for coal than they had paid before the war, and the wages of the miners in that town had not been advanced a penny. Bread in England has risen almost 100 per cent in price, but the farmer is getting no more for his wheat, nor the baker for his labor. It is the greed of the employing classes that the British unions are fighting."
"Are the unions against the war?" I asked.
"They are not. They have shown that by their attitude at the Bristol Trades Union Congress this week. The British unions would welcome an honorable peace. But, on the other hand, if the Germans ever put a foot on British soil, there would be such an uprising in England as the world has never seen before. Women and children would rise and fight."
"Are the British unionists in favor of helping France?"
"They don't understand the French situation. You know this is the first

British Labor's Answer To Disloyalty Charge

"British union men in all lines have made this offer to their employers:
"We will work for pre-war wages, if you will sell what we produce at pre-war prices."
"The British manufacturers have not accepted this offer. They have challenged the British workingmen by raising all prices and by refusing to raise wages. Then they resorted to the trick of questioning the patriotism of all workers who objected to this arrangement."
"British union men are determined that they will not endure the situation. They must have more money, in order to live. That is why they are striking."
—George Lansbury, British labor leader.

war in the history of the world in which the workingmen of Europe have been able to read and write. At the time of the Bastille, the English newspapers and statesmen attacked the French mercilessly and the union men read these attacks and remember them to this day. A few years ago the Kaiser came to England and the newspapers lauded him to the skies. The laboring men of England read this praise and they haven't forgotten it. They mistrust much that they read now, because they have

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PLAN DECREASE IN TROLLEY ACCIDENTS GIVEN EIGHT YEARS, ROTHSCHILD WEEPS

Traction Companies Co-operate
With Public Utilities Com-
mission to That End.

Efforts to minimize the number of street car collisions in the District are being made jointly by the Public Utilities Commission and the street railway companies.
From April 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915, twenty collisions occurred on the lines of the Capital Traction Company and twenty-five on those of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, according to a statement of the commission sent to the companies, "a greater number than should have been expected in consideration of the number of cars operated."
"Most of these accidents, it has been found," the commission stated, "have resulted from carelessness on the part of the car crews, due in most cases to violations of the operating rules of the company."

Admitting that "most of the accidents have resulted from carelessness on the part of car crews," the Washington Railway and Electric Company today replied to the commission that:
"We do not feel that anything more can be done to prevent such collisions than has been done during recent years. We are making every effort to secure the best class of employees possible and the training of employees has been thorough and discipline for violation of rules severe. Considering the number of miles operated and number of passengers carried, we are of the opinion that our record with regard to collisions is relatively a good one. Nevertheless, we shall continue to make every effort to have our rules properly carried out by employees."
Following in part is the reply of the Capital Traction Company: "Whether considered with reference to time or to car mileage the number of collisions would not seem to be excessive, and when it is further considered that during the last eighteen months of the period covered by your statement from January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, in which period 12,900,000 of car miles were operated, only nine collisions occurred, a gratifying reduction is apparent."
Continued observations, said officials of the commission, will be made to see what is being done by the traction companies in the way of securing a reduction in the number of collisions.

Young Lawyer, Pleads for For-
giveness of Those Whom He
Wronged—Admits Forgery.

Tears trickling down his cheeks, penitent to a degree seldom seen in courts, David Rothschild, thirty-four years old, not long ago one of the promising members of the local bar, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging forgery before Justice Siddons in the District Supreme Court today and was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.
Three other indictments are still pending against the accused lawyer, his irregularities. It is alleged, amounting upwards of \$50,000.
Rothschild was arrested in June in Toledo, Ohio, after having been indicted a number of months. Meanwhile his wife had sued him for an absolute divorce. He disappeared in September, 1914.

Asks Forgiveness.
Asked by the court if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, the young attorney made a statement in which he asked the forgiveness of everyone he had wronged and implored his friends to be charitable in passing judgment on him. He spoke with great emotion and almost sobbed as he talked.
Justice Siddons seemed touched by the spectacle before him, and kindly pointed out to the youthful lawyer that the sentence to be imposed could be reduced by behavior "in the place of your confinement by an effort to restore the character you lost."

Plea For Leniency.
Attorney Alvin L. Newmyer, who appeared as counsel for Rothschild, made a plea for leniency for his client, saying that after advances in his professional practice, following a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the way of his despondency. He urged the court to take cognizance of the fact that Rothschild had pleaded guilty for bringing disgrace upon his family and his profession.
Losses aggregating \$15,000 to his clients had been made good by Rothschild, according to Newmyer, who said that at one time the yearly income of the accused was \$10,000 a year.
Rothschild will go to the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth with the next batch of prisoners.

KAISER SENDS SECOND NOTE ON SUBMARINE WAR TO U. S.

Gerard Receives Supplementary
Message to Arabic Papers.
Contents Not Yet Given Out
by Foreign Office.

Statement Made That It Does
Not Concern Hesperian—No
Comment in Berlin Papers
on Correspondence.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.
BERLIN (via The Hague), Sept. 10.—A messenger from the German foreign office delivered to Ambassador Gerard a second note on the submarine question at 9 o'clock last night. The contents of the note had not been given out at 11 a. m. today.

What the subject of this second communication may be, is a mystery.

It is stated on good authority that it does not concern the sinking of the Hesperian. One report was that the second note is supplementary to the note already sent to Washington, dealing with the Arabic case.

The Arabic note was given to the Berlin newspapers for publication in the afternoon papers of today. The early editions, containing the text of the note, carried no editorial comment.

Germany's Arabic Reply Disappointing to State Department Officials

Although it is plain that the Government of the United States is dissatisfied with the reply of Germany on the Arabic, the State Department is not ready today to indicate what its next move would be.

The State Department has not yet

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JITNEY TO ROSSLYN ENDS ITS SERVICE

Virginia Auto Service Company,
Operating Six Cars, Goes
Out of Business.

The Virginia Auto-Service Company, which since April 15 has been operating a line of jitneys between Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest and Rosslyn, Va., has discontinued its service.
Harry H. Fones, president of the company, said today that a statement as to the reasons therefor probably will be made following a meeting of the board of directors. The company operated six cars.
Replying to a request for a hearing prior to assuming jurisdiction of its business affairs, Major Charles W. Kutz, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, today informed the Virginia Auto-Service Company, Inc., that careful consideration was given this question and the commission does not see its way clear to reconsider its action in the absence of evidence to show it has exceeded its legal powers.
The commission today received from J. R. Hoot an application for permission to operate a one-car jitney service from the Connecticut avenue entrance to the Zoological Park to Fourteenth and B streets southwest by way of Connecticut avenue, Florida avenue, Twenty-first street, E street, New York avenue, the Monument Grounds and Fourteenth street.

American Ambassador Who May Get Passports



(Photo by American Press Association.)
FREDERIC C. PENFIELD.

NOTED FINANCIERS REACH NEW YORK

Representatives of Almost
Three-Quarters of World's
Wealth to Plan Exchange.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Men representing almost three-quarters of the world's wealth, were in New York today for a conference that is expected to restore the foreign exchange situation to a stable basis. They will also arrange a credit system for the allies purchases in the United States.
The Anglo-French delegation, headed by Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, arrived in New York aboard the White Star liner Lapland, and was met by J. P. Morgan, who will be host to the delegates during their stay in the United States. Other members of the commission were Sir Edward H. Holden, managing director of the London City and Midland bank; Sir Henry Babington Smith, president of the National Bank of Turkey; and B. H. Blackett, British treasury official, representing England. The French members were Octave Homberg, of the French foreign office, and Ernest Mellet, of the Bank of France. It is understood the members also represent Russia.

Members of the commission stated the object of the conference was to consult with American bankers the best means for regulating exchanges between New York, Paris and London, in order that commerce and industry of the three countries may suffer as little as possible during the life of the war.

NICHOLS' ROBBERY PART OF BIG PLOT

Conspiracy to Raid Fifth Avenue Formulated in Poolroom, Say Police.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The arrest and confession of Onney Talas, an under-servant, that the plot to rob Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, millionaire widow which resulted in her death, was formulated in a Harlem pool room by other servants, has, the police believe today, nipped plots for a series of robberies of wealthy families in the upper Fifth avenue district.
Behind the plots, it is said, there are discharged servants, who learned the secrets of wealthy households. The police today sent broadcast descriptions of two men—Arthur Walther and a man known only as "Eddie"—who are believed to be the "brains" of the gang.

VON PAPEN CASE ADDS TO CRISIS CAUSED BY DUMBA

Action Against Embassy Aide Expected in
Navy Quarters As Result of Expose
Through Archibald Arrest; Even
Ambassador Might Go.

U. S. WAITS FOR AUSTRIAN ACTION

Following the demand of this Government for the recall of Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian ambassador, it became known today that this Government has given serious consideration to the question of whether to ask the German government to recall Capt. Franz von Papen, German military attache, who was involved in the plot of Dr. Dumba to foment labor troubles in American munitions plants.

It will cause no surprise here if the American governments asks Berlin to recall Captain von Papen.

Reports are current, too, that this Government may go further and ask the recall of Ambassador von Bernstorff, the German representative. These lacked any official verification, however.

It was admitted in high quarters that this Government might feel impelled to act in the case of Captain von Papen. The letter which was written by Captain von Papen and which was intrusted to James F. J. Archibald, the American who was intercepted by English agents, has not reached the State Department, according to official statements today.

POINT OF NO IMPORTANCE.

This letter was addressed, according to some statements, to the wife of Captain von Papen. However, that would, as a matter of precedent, make no difference. In the case of Lord Sackville-West, who was given his passports by this Government, his communication was private. And there are other precedents.

Captain von Papen is credited with having approved the scheme which Dr. Dumba transmitted to his government to tie up American munitions plants. Moreover, he used Archibald, armed with an American passport, to carry a message. If the American Government deems this message objectionable, it will be fully warranted in acting.

The whole situation brought about by the demand for the recall of Dr. Dumba and the possibility that it will be followed by action in the case of one or more members of the German embassy, is recognized here as one of the most remarkable in the diplomatic history of the country.

ADDS TO OMINOUS POSSIBILITIES.

That it adds greatly to the possibilities of grave trouble with the Austrian and German governments is realized. Unfortunately, the trouble has broken out at a time when the submarine controversy with Germany is delicate, though hope for adjustment of that controversy is entertained.

The American Government fully expects the recall of Ambassador Dumba, as a result of its demand. It was pointed out at the State Department that the American Government, if it followed custom, had practically no other course open.

It is recognized that Austria may in turn either demand the recall of Ambassador Penfield or may hand him his passports.

This Government might have simply handed his passports to Dr. Dumba. But this, it is officially explained, would be "more peremptory" than the action which was taken. This Government, too, might simply have told Austria that Dr. Dumba was persona non grata. But it is important to note that it set forth specifically its grounds for action.

The State Department today gave it out that no word